2. Farewell Farewell

Afer "Rose" returned from Mexico empty-handed for a while in California the San Diego radio station talk continued (KGB was also a TV station) and in New Orleans there was still expectation that the solution to the assassination would soon be coming from the KGB in Moscow, not San Diego.

Nobody that I know of asked how the KGB could know more about the assassination of a United States President, within the United States, than our own agencies, like the CIA and the FBI knew.

There was only excitement about the anticipated major event.

Nobody asked why, if the KGB had such key information, it had not disclosed it earlier, to the State Department, the proper channel.

And, of course, nobody asked why nothing along that line had appeared in the Soviet press.

Or why it had picked on Garrison after it was so clear that he was saying anything at all, no matter how impossible, that could get him attention.

He was even making long and detailed speeches about how innocent Oswald was while he had his indictment based on Oswald as at the least a conspirator in the assassinatiom.

If any questions were asked about the unusual means of delivery, beginning with a right-wing radio broadcaster and then from him to a liberal professor, from whom "Rose" and Ramparts got into it before the instruction to go to Mexico, I never heard any such question. Perhaps it was attributed to the need for security, but all that was so unnecessary from the very beginning, was the opposite of security.

The excitemnt the anticipation was all that was

all that was detectable.

Nor were there any questions, leave alone suspicions, when entirely unannounced, the manuscript came by United States mail!

All that rigamarole, all that pretended need for extreme security and not even a messenger was used. Plain United States mail!

The absence of questions extended to the form in which the book got to Garrison. It was not the form anyone would use for publication, for a printer to set in type, for a publisher to read, correct, or make suggestions about, or edit or make changes in.

It was on legal sized paper and single spaced.

I saw none of this but I was told much. Including that Garrison loved it and suggested the title change.

The book was distributed in several countries in Eusope and in several languages. In French it was titled L'Amerique Brule, or America Burns. Garrison suggested the title Farewell America. Which the French people behind the book, not the KGB or any Soviets, did adopt.

If copies of the entire manuscript were given to those Garrison and his people considered subject experts, I heard not a word of that. However, once when I was in New Orleans and about to leave for home, Garrison gave me a xerox of the third part of the book he'd gotten by mail. He asked me to send him my opinion and it was not long after I was home that I did.

The book was an obvious fake but a fake to which much attention had been given. It reflected much research and much of that was reflected in direct quotations.

I wrote Garrison in simple terms that the book was a fraud and

Well, in those four hundred and eighteen pages he has, on the assassination, the grand total of two pages, 353-355!

that he should wonder why such an effort was made, one reflecting great time and other costs, and then be fed to him and to him alone.

I thought also that he should know more about the people who prepared this at such cost and gave it to him and to him alone.

One answer were obvious to me but not to Garrison.

And there was what to me was a dead give-away in the book itself, in that typed version on legal-sized paper and in the book when it did appear.

The name of the author on the printed book is James Hepburn. In the book Hepburn claims to have had one of the assassins talk to him about the assassination, give him details of it. I cannot cite that xerox of the third part Garrison asked me to read and write him about because either I returned it to him or it is now temporarily inaccessible, but I can and I do cite the printed book.

Including the index it has four hundred and eighteen pages.

It is suppposed to be a book on the asaassassination, remember.

In the printed book Part three is titled "Destiny." It has seven chapters, twelve through eighteen. They are titled "Condemnation," "Committee," "Secret Service,", "Spies". "William Bobo","Police" and "Slaughter." It s in"Slaughter" that Hepburn gets to the assassination for which he was so well informed by one of the assassins.

He says,

And in his book, this is all he says about the assassination, prepared as he was by one of the assassins.

He says:

The hairpin turn was as ideal a set-up for an ambusn as any potential assassin could hope for. The Committee was not going to let a chance like this go by. The attack was to be carried out by a team of ten men, including four gunmen, each seconded by an assistant who would be responsible for their protection, evacuation, and radio liaison, and who would retrieve the shells. The ninth man would serve as a central radio operator, and the tenth was to create a last-minute diversion to enable the gunmen to get into position.

They lay-out of the site (see map p. 356-357) determined an optimum firing zone within which the shots would have to be concentrated, but a target riding in a moving vehicle raised a number of special problems. The first concerned the speed of the vehicle. The Presidential car was watched and timed during Kennedy's trips in September, and its minimum speed was estimated at 10 miles an hour. The sharp turn into Elm Street was expected to slow it down even more, but as Dealey Plaza marked the end of the motorcade and the approach to the freeway, the driver would probably accelerate as he came out of the turn. The estimate was therefore cautiously revised to 15 miles an hour.

Fifteen miles an hour is the equivalent of approximately 22 feet per second. That is extremely slow for a car, but extremely fast for a gunman, particularly if he placed in a perpendicular or even a lateral position. The positions of the gunmen were determined with this in mind. The best possible position for an ambush of this sort (when neither explosives nor bazookas or other powerful weapons are used) is in front of and perpendicular to the car. The lay-out of Dealey Plaza offered several possibilities. The gunman in position no. 1 would have the car coming straight towards him, on a level with him, as it came out of the turn 400 feet away. This position offered a wide firing angle and the possibility of shooting at the President up to a very close range (approximately 100 feet). It seemed so ideal that it was decided to station another gunman, no. 2, beyond no. 1 and close to the railroad overpass. Both would be firing from approximately the same angle. The other two gunmen, 3 and 4, occupied less favorable positions. They could not fire at the President and hope to hit him until a precise instant determined by a number of different factors.

The first was the obstacle presented by the two Secret Service men who habitually rode on the back bumper of the President's car [7]. The second was the fact that the shots of the four gunmen must be carefully synchronized. After studying these factors and others (distances and angles), the organizers delimited an exact firing zone 60 feet long which took into account the distance of each gunman from his target and the trajectory of his bullet, and which offered the maximum

chances for success (see map p. 356-357).

Accuracy was, of course, essential. The gunmen were chosen for their marksmanship, and they were provided with excellent weapons. But they had to aim at the President's head, and they had to be sure to kill him. No plans were made for a second round of fire. It was assumed that the first shots would set off instantaneous reactions. Roy Kellerman, in the front seat of the President's car, would throw himself over Kennedy. The President himself might collapse or drop to the floor of the car. In a fraction of a second the driver could accelerate and the car would roar out of sight.

false - the map
how
false

Two pages, pages 353-355, with all Hepburn was told by that a assassin.

Hepburn
~~He~~ says.

And perhaps this is as good a point as any to ~~repp~~report that Hepburn's Hepbjrn is name is not Hepburn.

In his account if the assassination, it should be noted that he has no account of the shooting. Not a word. Or of the injuries inflicted. He does have an extraordinarily brief mention on the map he refers to.

He has all four of his shooters on the north side of east-west Main Street! Out in the open-wjere there was no cover at all for them!

With the President having a bullet wound in the front center of his throat and with the pictures showing him ~~sitt~~ facing ahead, Hepburh has the first of his magic bullets: The wound in the center of the President's throat was from a bullet from the west, at right angle to him and to his throat. The rifle was to his left, to the south, not the front

Hepburn requires no less magic for his second assassin/bullet. Of this shot, still at right angles to the President, he got a wound in his back. Not from the side, either. In the official story it was from the ~~front~~ back, not the side, and for that wound to have been inflicted from the President's left, it would have had to have had more that magic-it had to have had an invisible steerer to take it past the President and then have it turn sharply to its

This after leaving fragments in three parts of Connally's body and in the President 's chest. Connally's had fragments in his chest, his thigh, and in his wrist.

All this without a scratch on that truly magical bullet!

left in order to make its hole, meaning the hole off the official account rather than the hole actually caused in the assassination slightly to the right of the middle of the President's back.

With that shot coming at right angle to the President and with him sitting facing the front, nothing else would be possible.

In the Hepburn version.

All of this has to be true with regard to Governor Connally's "hit in the back." Except that the Connally bullet would have had even better control and more adept steering because it also came at him at a right angle. And his wound, in his back, entered from Connally's right whereas Heoburn's assassin was to Connally's left. It also, after this supermagical steering, had also to decline sharply because that is what that Connally bullet did.

Minor stuff does not trouble Hepburn. He merely ignores it. Ten assassins and Connally has ~~two~~ three wound they did niot make. One was in his right wrist and the ~~o~~ther was in ~~his~~ the right side of his chest, where it had that astounding navigation again. Having turned from its right to left path from the rifle to cause the wound in the givernor's back, which meant that it had to again turn, very rapidly and very acutely, to make that wound at a downward angle in Connally's chest, it smashed a rib bone in the processes, then smashed the strong wrist bone, and from this alone, with other wounds to be accounted for, that bullet ~~not~~ had not even a scratch.

I held it in my hand and I examined it closely, as had the FBI. I could feel no scratch and I could see no scratch.

Which is what the FBI reported.

Hepburn's magic is exciting but it is not yet over. He says this on his Dealey Plaza map, pages 356-357, ~~again~~ all were a right-angle shot.

Which was not known to have had any of the assassination pictures and was known not to have had any of the original pictures, all of which are in official hands.

not from the front,

from the street almost parallel with the stret on which the Presidential limousine was travelling: "The President is hit in the head." From this one would presume that the fatal shot to the President's head entered its left side, But examination of the head at the autopsy and the X-rays of it taken then show no damage to the left side of the President's head at all and none to the left hemisphere of bis brain.

With no indication of any damage on the left side of the President's head, the side on which all ten of Hepburn's assassinations were, in Hepburn's personal account, according to that same autopsy report and the testimony of all the autopsy doctors, while the right side of the President's head was blown out, there was no bullet hole on the left side of the President's head that could have been the entry of that Hepburn bullet.

Again, according to those specialists and their report on their examination of all the wounds, that fatal wound was from the rear, not from the President&s left side.

This is even more remarkable because one of those ten assassins was among Hepburn's claimed sources. Another, one he does not mention in his book he showed me. Really it was several. He had quite a collection of the best photos I have seen, enlarged positives. When I asked him how he managed to get them he told me, straight-faced, no smile, that he got them through a friendly connection with the Kennedy family.

26A here -

Perhaps it is a bit picky when he had such exceptional sources as one of the assassinas and the bereaved family, but Hepburn did managed to omit some of the assassination wounds.

Not even when Hepburn has bullets coming from the direct direction opposite of the cause of the wounds does he remember the bullet fragment in Connally's thigh chest or one of the more astounding bit piece

of that the magical one in his left thigh. Perhaps it was wisdom that led Hepburn not to mention those because in the official investigation they had no source. But aside from that, unprecedented magic again, the one bullet that in Hepburn's account had to have gone through Connally's chest, from back to front when Hepburn has all his many assassins on the left side of the victims, had to have caused all of Connally's wounds. We mentioned the wound of the tough right wrist bone which also cause no scratching of any kind on the bullet, and aside from the fragment in Connally's chest he had an unusual, a very unusual wound in his left thight. In the official account that had to have been caused by a bullet fired from the rear and going somewhere else after smashing that wrist. That was, remember, Connally's right wrist. This bullet or a long, thin fragment of it then he to mzke first a left turn and then a right turn because, as the official account states less fully that the physician who examind that wound told me. He said it was just below the surface of the inside of the thigh and it proceeded in a straight line for about three inches just below the surface.

In the official account this magic, not fulled explained so it appars to be less magical, was by the entire bullet. Meaning more, much more of that unique and abrupt ~~dico~~direction control.

But the hole, which was ignored in the official account, was, according to Dr. Malcolm Perry, much too small for an entire bullet to have entered and ~~exis~~ then exited through it.

Perry, a cardiologist, was called in to examine Connally's leg by the other surgeons because they fe ared not removing it could later cause a puncture in Connally's femoral artery. ~~Connally~~ Perry decided no such problem was likely, the long, thin fragment he de describd to me ramained in Connally's body until, years later,

Brief as it is,

There is much else that marks this account of the assassination as phony.

That was not a hairpin turn into Elm Street. It was at an angle of about a hundred and twenty degrees but it did not go back on itself.

Two men would never have been involved in the shooting. All that is needed is the shooters. All others are a hazard.

There was no need for radio when the shooters were almost side by side. This may have been added because Garrison had a fiction that one James Hicks was an assassination communications man, standing in the middle of Elm Street, as he was. An imperfection in printing the picture was represented by Garrison as the radio man having an aerial hanging out of his pocket:!

One more unnecessary man, one more hazard chance to get caught. But Hepburn places his shoters right out in the open where they could not be unseen, not where they could have had cover, protection. Crazy!

Even when he has a map showing it is false Hepburn says that the motorcade was coming directly at the first shooter.

With the shooters at right angles Hepburn says that the Secret Service men on the rear bunker were an "obstacle" to a shot aimed about six feet in front of them. Nonsense!

And not a single word of that very few words describes any of the wounds in any way and, it is worth repeating, does not even mention all the known and publicized wounds.

he died without that fragment ever causing him any problem.

There is a chapter in Whitewash II, which was publshed December 2, 1966, that would be appropriate for this Hepburn account of the assassination of the President. It was titled, "Magic, Mystery and Myth." Hepburn depends on all three and without all three could not have what he presents as an account of the assassination.

Including from an actual assassin.

He says.

Having it to a degree, and only to a degree, because that much more could be reported, what Hepburn says was the wound caused by ten assasains of whom four were shooting from the side without causing a single side wound, let us now go back and examine, again at much less length that is possible, Hepburn's account of the assassination in his text, separate from his map and his comments on his map.

2 sx here

As noted earlier, it is a remarkable brief account of so important a crime, taking up only two pf the four hundred and eighteen pages of his book. However, as it true of Hepburn's notations on this map, this remarkably brief account of the assassination, including what he got from one of the assassins- he says- in itself is "Farewell Farewell."

28A here

Not in Hepburn's account, of course, and not in his thinking.

~~xtra space~~single extra space

As Garrison asked, I began reading that xerox of ~~the~~ Hepburn's third chapter so I could give Garrison my opinion as fast as I could. The plane trip too two hours. I stopped and thought from time to time but by the time I was home I'd read and understood enough to ~~writing~~ Garrison immediately, as I did. I told him not to trust that book in anything it said because ir was a fake. I told him I'd told write him later and in more detail and I did. But when I was in new Orleans again it wswas obvious that what I had told him had made

made no difference at all. He was still hot for that xerox of the book that, very obviously, was a complete fake.

So were all of his many supporters. If there was one who felt as I did about Hepburn and about his book, I do not remember it. At the same time, if there was one of his staff who felt as he did, I do not remember that. They all opposed it and there was not a thing they could do to give any meaning to their opposition to an obvious fake book with this strange intent of influencing Garrison with it.

One of his staff did make an effort and he involved me rather than a city employee or any of the entourage ~~in it.~~

Louis Ivon was Garrison's chief investigator. He was also a city opoliceman, probably a detective. All of Garrison's staff of official investigators were sent to him by the city police department. I liked and respected ~~Louis~~ Ivon. I was ptobably influenced in this by what happened when I went to Ne e Orleqns to testify before the Shaw grand jury.

Two detectives met me at the plane and instead of taking me to the motel in which I'd be quartered took me to the university, which I've forgotten, and of Ivon's class, to speak to them. ~~Louis~~ Ivon was in college getting his degree in criminology. (He got his degree, he made lieutenant and then he became a member of the State legislature.)

From the time I appeared before that grand jury until ~~the time more than~~ a year later ~~Louis~~ Ivon and I got to know each other ~~a little~~.

What he then asked of me as a favor was what he'd not want to talk about and what I presume he would not want recorded.

He asked me to take a zerox of that Hepburn manuscript to

He and Garrison were close, often alone for long periods of time in Garrison's office. It was clear that Garrison placed great trust in him and, as I learned, came to trust him more than any of his regular staff on the assassination. In return, probably more because Garrison did trust him after the CIA fired him, Boxley was dedicated to Garrison.

As I was to learn under strange circumstances.

Once Garrison got off on his assassination kick he left all he could of his normal district attorney responsbilities to his top assistant, Charles Ward. When Garrison was in his office he was usually bent over the Warren CommissionI's twenty-six volumes of appendix.

He handled much if not most of his assassination business from the New Orleans Athletic Club (NOAC), which was a sort-of second office where he fancied he have more security.

(Actually he did not have real security in either place. From the FBI records I obtained in CA 78-0420, which was for the New Orleans FBI assassination records, I learned that the FBI had members of his staff as sources and at the NOAC, the phone operators informed it of with whom Garrison spoke and what they said.)

a man I'd never has any kind of connection ~~with~~ and wth whom I agreed with nothing I'd ever heard his say or that he had had printed. He was also was one of the ~~world's~~ richest men- H.L.Hunt.

We ~~never~~ never discussed what his purpose was but from the knowledge I had acquired about the rest of Hepburn's book, it seemed apparent that perhaps Hunt might br willing to be hekpful if the occasion arose for Hepburn had Hunt one of the top of his assassination ~~efrew~~.

I phoned not Hunt but his chief of security, former FBI agent Paul Rothermel, Jr. Rothermel invited me and told me that he or someone else would meet me at the statue of the Texas Ranger at Love field, then the field that served Dallas. I told him not to bother, than I'd phone him after I was in my hotel.

After I was checked in I did go to his office, with that xerox of the Hepburn book. He took me in to see the elder Hunt, not his sons, and then we chatted for a while. Consistent with what I took Ivon's purpose to be I also gave Rothermel a copy of a chart that represented Garrison's ~~thinking~~ belief about the assassination and who was involved in it and in what role.

That chart had been given me by a man who used the name Bill Boxley. His name was Wood and he had been fired by the CIA because of his alcoholism, since overcome, Boxley had been hired by Garrison outside his DA's staff and paid him from private funds contributed by some of Garrison's political supporters. 30A here

In the Garrison/Boxley concept the assassination pivoted around H.L.Hunt. Rothermel and I laughed about it but he saw the possibility of serving some of his personal interests by a misuse of it, which I did not learn until a decade had passed.

When I told him about Hepburn, he recognized him as what he said was a French intelligence agent with a speciaty in pertroleum w

with a number of other names.

Rothermel also explaining to me that it sometimes was difficult to prevent ~~peo~~people who might intend some ill from approaching Hunt for money they could use in harmful ways and he asked if he could check any of them with me to see if I knew anything about ~~tha~~them. Rothermel was a right-winger, as was Hunt, and they often knew little or nothing of those in the small organizations of the right and of the more extreme right. After I agreed, on a number of occasions he asked me about some of those groups and it did happen that I could give him information about some of them.

In this way he could keep Hunt from being involved with people who might use his money for evil purposes.

¶ I digress here because it makes a record of some of the evils done by those ho think and believe ~~that~~ they are writing about the assassination of the President, make up really crazy stuff and particularly when they get attention for their insanities and do harm. get big-headed more ~~evil~~ . Refuting what they make up and has no basis in fact is treated by those assassintion nuts as the deepest subversion. and they really believe it,

¶ For his own reasons, and they have no connection with truth or with reality, Rothermel did that twice that I know about. I discovered one in an FOIA lawsuit against the FBI and the other when the irrational man who actually refers to himself as the king of the assassination critics went wild with that ~~stark raving made a out it~~ in one of his books that were successful only because of his subject-matter ignorance and his idiocy, Harrison Edward Livingstone. He made a fortune from that kind of nasty, stupid, unfactual and misleading books.

In C.A.78-0322 I sued the Dallas FBI for all its JFK

(These defamations and libels live forever in the FBI's massive files and in the many thousand pages of its records I have gone over there are countless instances of such defamations and libels being retailed without the victim having the slightest notion of it. And without confirmation of them by the FBI.)

assassunation records. In the many thousands of copies of records that I did ultimately obtain was ~~one in~~ several with which Paul Rothermel repaid my kindness to him and his then employer by lying to the FBI, telling it that the zany Garrison-Boxley chart I gave him was my chart, that the crazy belief stated in it is my belief, as Rothermel knew very well it was not. Both are ~~It was~~ filed in the Dallas main assassination file, 89-43, one with three copies to headquarters. It begins, "Enclosed for New Orleans for information, is one copy of referenced Dallas airtel. together with a xerox copy of Mr. HAROLD WEISBERG'S letter and the chart which were enclosed for the Bureau with referenced Dallas airtel."

This is dated February 6, 1969. And earlier such misuse and outright lie is not accessible to me know but it was also disclosed in that same lawsuit as one in which Rothermel presented a copy of that crazy chart to the Dallas FBI office and told it that the chart was by me and represented my belief when as he knew neither was true.

Earlier, when I had obtained proof of his seeking to tell the FBI what he knew it would like and might repay ~~him for~~ with favors but he wrote me on July 25, 1978 that "I certainly cannot recall any information I gave the Dallas FBI office and did not recall the information you furnished me with from the F.O.A. papers."

He then was embarrassed when I sent him copies of those FBI records and I never heard from him again.

32A here Years later, when Crazy Harry Livingstone was dredging the Dallas ~~FBI~~ sewers for what he could and did distort into the most disgusting libel, he got to the Rothermel part of that sewer system and the result was that in Crazy Harry's crazy book, he has H..

L.Hunt ~~the~~ the chief of the assassins, as Boxley/Garrison also did, and he has me Hunt's employee , which was not in any sense or degree true. In that part of his book he credits heavily to Rothermel.

Livingstone's dislike of me traces to my disproving the basic fiction he presents as the truth in his "high Treason" books.

All this coming from my delivering a copy of that strong libel of H.L.Hunt) to ~~his~~ chief of security and of many others to Hunt's

But in effect Livingstone had me one of the assassins through my non-existing employment by the alleged chief assassin.

These are but a few of the available illustrations of the strange world of those who call it "assassinology." Livingstone is typical of many of them, only more extreme than most. In effect, and sometimes specifically, they regard those who do not agree with them as subversives. Livingstone is among those who articulate it.

This is the world in which, beginning before Farewell America was available to them, adored it and condemned those who did not, more thsose who questioned it and most of all the few who proved it was a fake.

Proving that proved that the believers were fakers and they did not remain silent about that.

But desite the fact that beyond any question at all the book is a fake it can be found in the bibliographies of thosse who regard themselves as serious writers and as assassination authorities.

Keep at Archives end. Do not copy

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Jeffrey V. Coen

Telephone
(214) 747-3111

July 25, 1978

Mr. Harold Weisberg
Route 12
Frederick, Md. 21701

Dear Harold:

Thanks for your letter.

I certainly cannot recall any information I gave the Dallas FBI office and did not recall the information you furnished me with from the F.O.A. papers. Glad to hear that you were able to visit with Lonnie and family.

I did not know that Gemberling was rehired and this amazes me as I did not know they would do that.

I am very interested in the Hunt investigation which you had mentioned in your letter and would appreciate any copies pertinent to it. You may be reading the released documents well into your old age. I had no idea there were 100,000 pages.

Keep me posted. I have given some files to the committee under subpoena and have heard from them only once through an Andy Purdy. Do you know him?

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rothermel, Jr.

PMR:vw

Recpt clipped end. do not copy

2/6/69

AIRTEL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (89-43)(P)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS -
INFORMATION CONCERNING

OO - DALLAS

Re Dallas airtel to Bureau, 1/13/69.

Enclosed for New Orleans, for information, is one copy of referenced Dallas airtel, together with a Xerox copy of Mr. HAROLD WEISBERG's letter and the chart which were enclosed for the Bureau with referenced Dallas airtel.

Enclosed for each of the Bureau and New Orleans is one Xerox copy each of a three-page document received by the Dallas Office from Mr. PAUL M. ROTHERMEL, JR., Security Officer, Hunt Oil Company, Dallas, on 2/5/69.

For the information of the Bureau and New Orleans, the PENN JONES of Midlothian, mentioned in the document made available by ROTHERMEL, is the editor of the "Midlothian Mirror" newspaper, Midlothian, Texas, who has also written a book on the assassination of President KENNEDY. The document furnished by ROTHERMEL on 2/5/69 is captioned "Garrison File" and is being furnished the Bureau and New Orleans for information only and no investigation is being conducted and no LHM is being submitted.

3 - Bureau (encl-1)
1 - New Orleans (encls -1) (info)(89-69)
2 - Dallas
RPG:jcg
(6)

89-69-4333
SEARCHED ____ INDEXED ____
SERIALIZED ____ FILED ____
FEB 10 1969
FBI — NEW ORLEANS